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After pulse. 1

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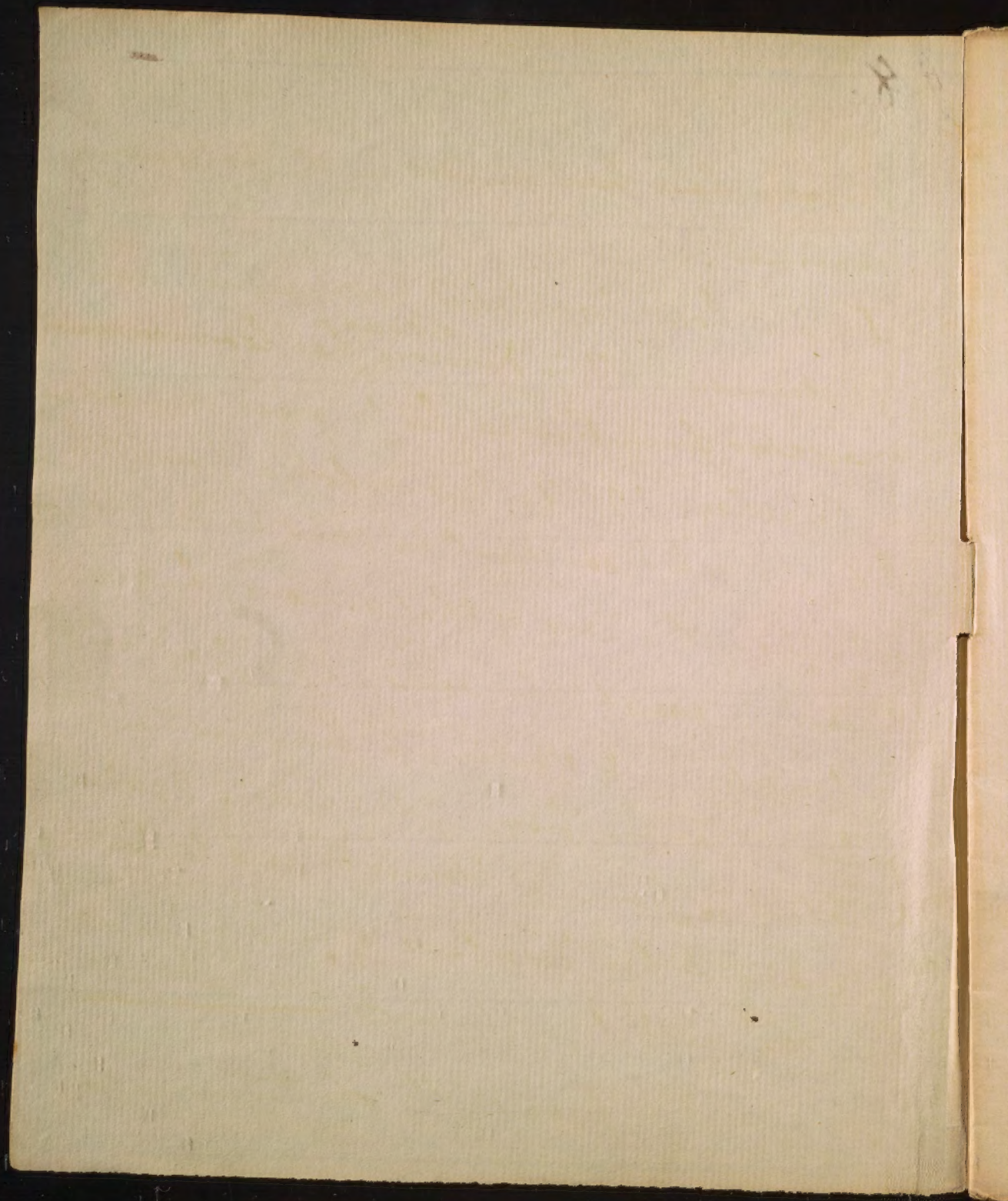
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Division of Discards



Diseases have been divided in the following manner.

I They have been called Idiopathic, and Symptomatic. This division ^{of disease} has ~~led into several~~ ^{mistakes} sometimes led to great mistakes in practice. 2^d The Hydrophobia from the bite of a rabid animal is said to be the only Idiopathic case of that disease, but the disease is exactly the same in its seat and its symptoms, & often in its termination, when it arises from cold & fever. Again a Tetanus from a wound is said to be the only Idiopathic ~~case~~ ^{its} case of that disease, but ~~the~~ ^{its} seat & symptoms & ~~termination~~ ^{its} are always, & frequently ~~the~~ ^{its} termination.

v and hence it often continues, & ~~well~~
sometimes ends in death after the worms
are dislodged from the body.

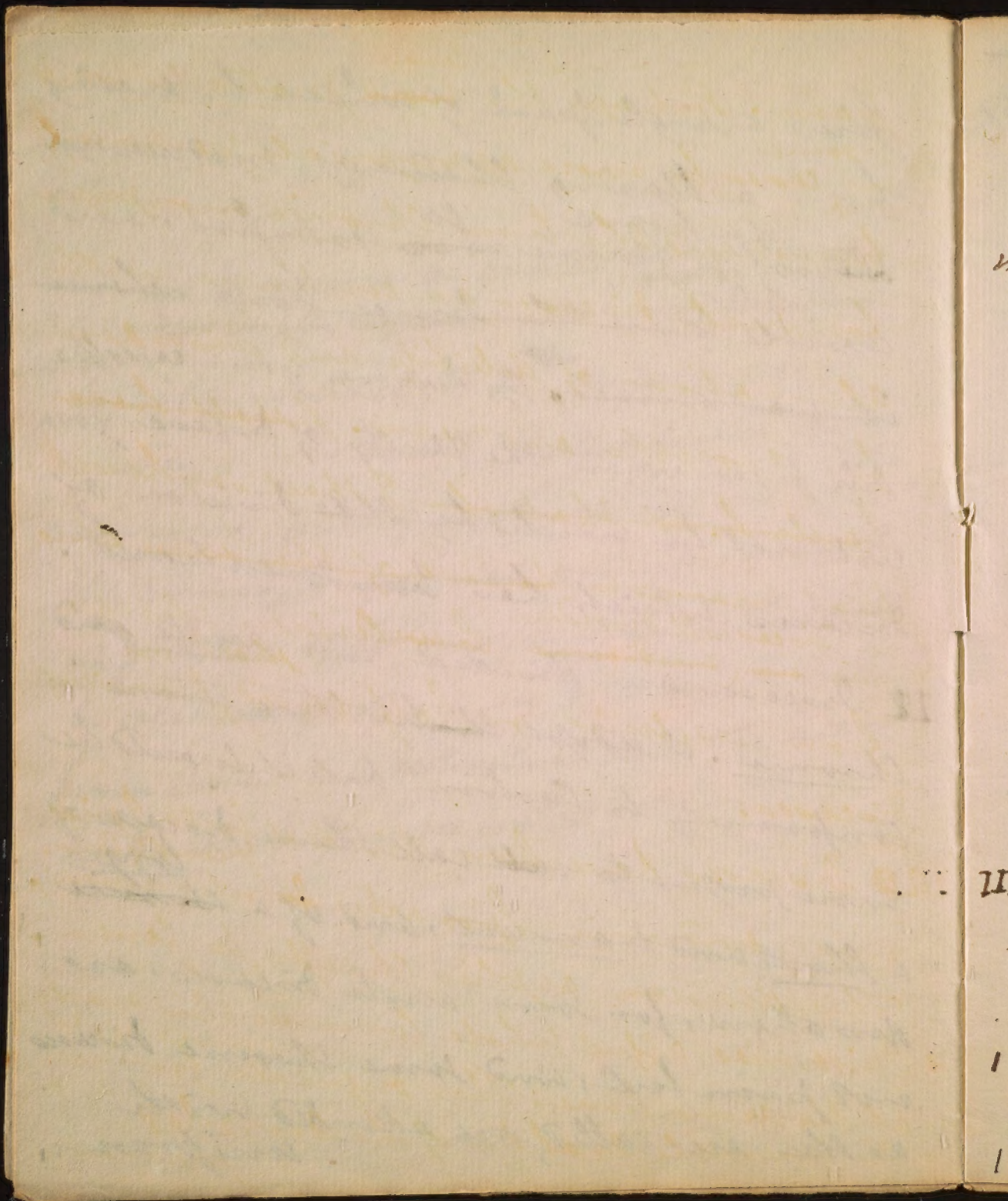
3 are the same

from all its causes & require the same
remedies to cure it. One more Hydrocephalus
= has its source from worms is said to
be a Sympatric disease, but it is as
truly Idiopathic as if it ~~was~~ had been
produced by a fall or blow upon the
head; In like manner, every other
disease diffuses themselves by what
are called Symptoms, by means of
Sympathy over every part of the body
~~each~~ ^{all} of which become equal in force
& Danger & ^{similar in} termination to the primary
Disease, and require the same force of
remedies to subdue them. It is of Course
= necessary to attend to this weakness.
Recollect the resemblance of Disease to

as to require a greater quantity of
water ~~and labor~~ ^{to} ~~require~~ ^{extinguish} it, than the force from
whence it was derived. Recollect further the
numerous effects of inordinate self love - or
the primary or seminal principle of moral
evil. These effects, or symptoms as they might
be called, ~~are~~ of evil are often far more
formidable, and destructive than the evil
by which they are produced.

fire, a single spark of which by escaping
 from a blazing chimney, produces upon
 the roof ^{of a house} a flame ^{so} ~~very~~ extensive, and
 terrible ~~than the source from whence~~
~~it was derived.~~ By keeping your eyes tea-
 -dily fixed upon the thrity of disease, you
 will not be misled by this division of
 diseases which has been mentioned;

II Diseases are divided into acute and
chronic. I adopt ~~these~~ these terms in
 conformity to Cullen, but it would be
 more proper to ~~call~~ call them diseases of
 a short and transient, and of a ^{long} ~~short~~
 duration, for some acute diseases, are
 not painful, and some chronic diseases
 as they are called, are attended with
 uniform



5 ^{ten}
pain. Perhaps the ~~word~~ ^{term} protracted would
in ^{some} cases be more appropriate particularly
in ^a fevers, and the term Chronic more proper
for such diseases as continue with
alternations of debility and disorder
for months and years. I shall here
~~basely hint that the~~ I shall say hereafter
that ~~concerns the use of the term~~ Chro-
-nic ^{Diseases & Disorders} ~~is a~~ ^{have arisen chiefly}
^{from neglected, or half cured} transient
diseases.

III Diseases have been divided into Epidemic
mis-epidemic Sporadic intercurrent
This division applies chiefly to fevers.
1 Epidemics affect whole communities nearly
at the same time. They originate ^{3 causes viz} from
1 the insensible qualities of the Air, 2 bad
provisions,

from the first cause thro' the
V They spread ~~the~~ ^{infectious} ~~when they are far~~ ~~derived from~~
~~the invisible particles~~ of the air by only - as the
Influenza & bilious fever - some of them spread by
contagion as the measles & small pox.

U These symptoms, they have received from
Dr Sydenham the name of Stationary
diseases.

U.S. 6
is bad water. They appear ^{Disappear} occasionally
& rarely, recur every year. ~~The cause of~~
~~small pox belongs to the class of Epidemic~~
diseases. From the general Uniformity of U

2 Epidemic are those diseases which appear
in a town or country, & are the offspring
of Causes obviously Domestic. Thus the
Hepatitis or Liver disease is the epidemic
of the East Indies, the A Swelling of the glands,
- of Barbadoes, - Cancer of Livers - enlarged
Spleen of the Southern States, & yellow fever
of nearly all the States in the America.
Some diseases are both epidemic, and en-
-demic as the plague in Egypt, and the
yellow fever in the United States.

3 Sporadic diseases are solitary Cases of
disease that are occasionally epidemic.

4 Intermittent Diseases are those fevers



7
which are produced by heat, cold & other
visible qualities of the Atmosphere. they
are Catarrhs, Angina, pneumonia, and
rheumatism.

5 Contagious diseases are such as affect
the body either through the medium of the
air, or by contact, or in both ways. The
small pox & measles ~~affect~~ belong to ~~the latter~~
~~the~~ ^{both} classes of diseases. ~~The Venereal disease,~~
~~and~~ the Syphilis when contagious, & the
Venereal disease affect only by contact.

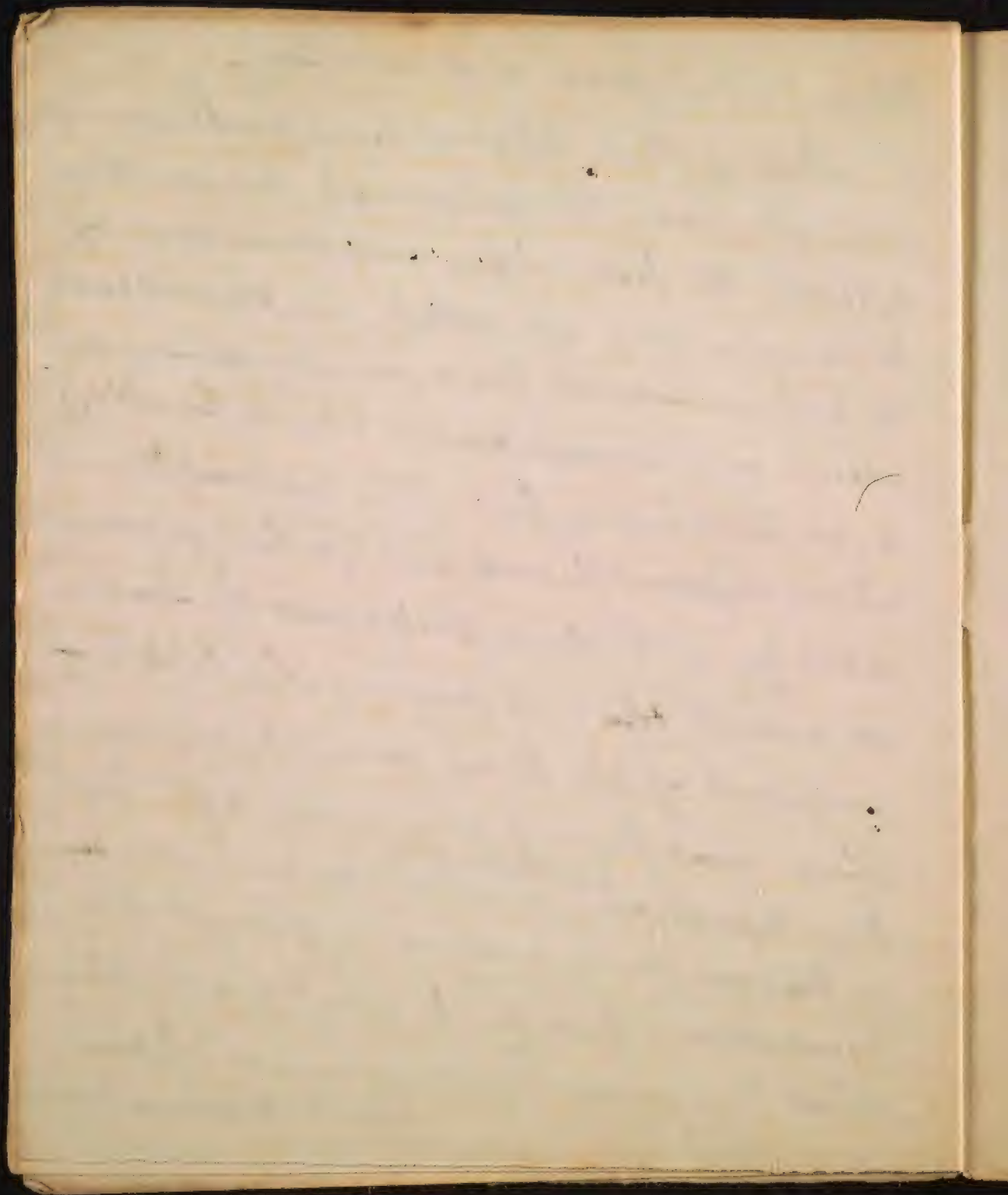
IV Diseases are divided ~~as~~ as I shall say more
fully hereafter according as they affect the blood-
vessels, the nerves, the muscles - the brain, the
lymphatics - the alimentary canal, the viscera
the skin blood and the skin. Some diseases affect
but one of those systems. They generally affect
two, or more of them, & sometimes all of



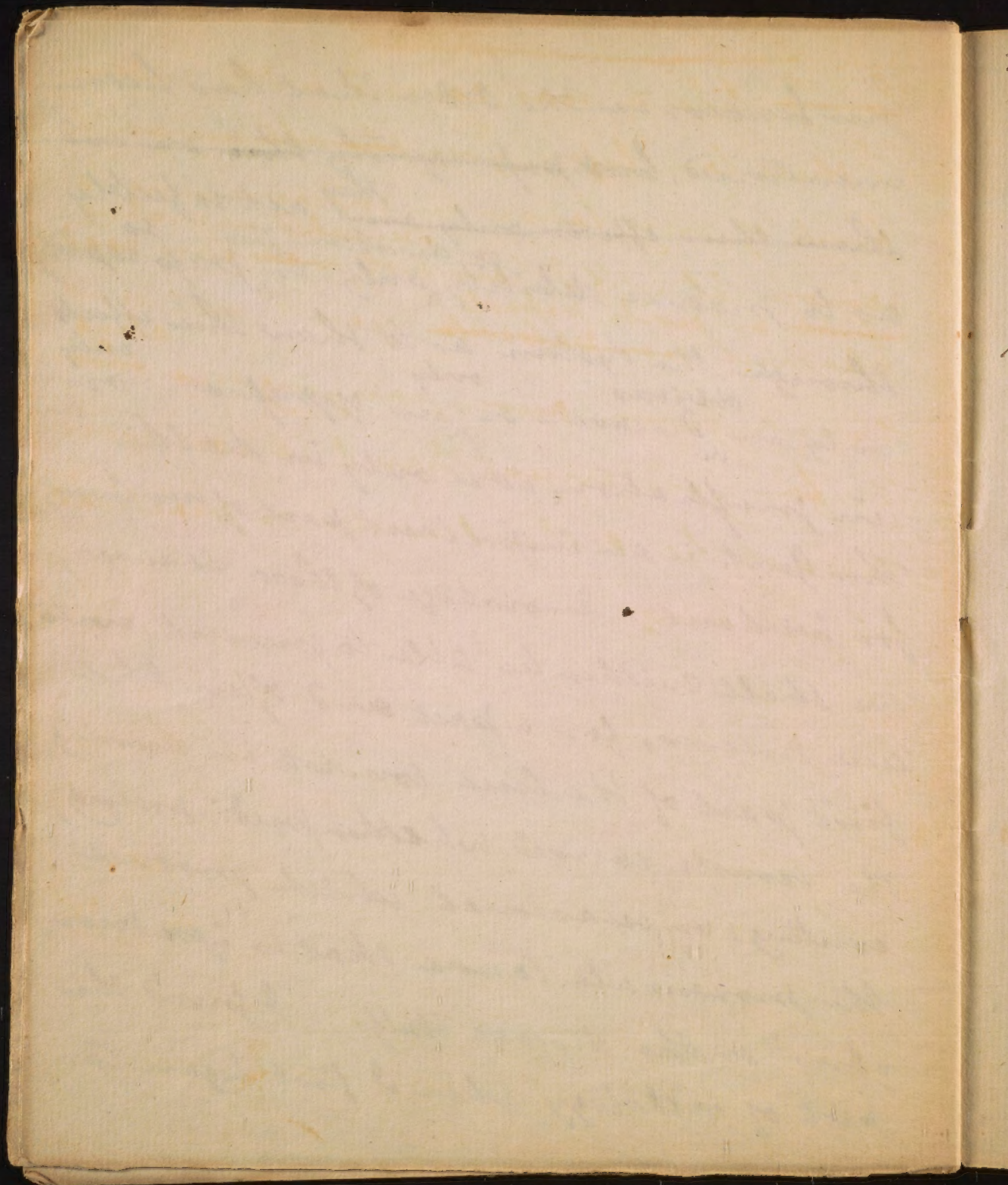
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them in suspension and rotation.

Having thus delivered some preliminary remarks upon the proximate cause, the effects - the seats - signs and divisions of diseases as they are called, we proceed next to enumerate all those remote causes or agents, or circumstances which by adding to, or abstracting from the natural stimuli which support health and life bring on debility, and thus predispose the system to ascend ~~the~~ and descend the ladder composed of the steps formerly mentioned. These ~~were~~ steps I said were, after debility, dyspepsia & morbid excitement, ~~dis-~~ ^{irritability} or disease obvious disease - oppression, prostration, disorder & debility. or when those causes do not manifest their effects ~~to refer to~~



our senses, in the ⁹ order that has been
mentioned, ~~but pass rapidly~~ ^{they} act so feebly
~~show their effects only in~~ ^{or disorder} as to produce debility, ^{only}, or ^{so} pass rapidly
through the system as to show their effects
only in ^{obvious} disease - or ^{only} in oppression, or
in prostration, or only in death.
This part is an important part of our course,
for without a knowledge of those causes,
we shall neither be able to prevent, nor to
cure diseases, for a part and often the
first part of the cure consists in removing
the remote causes whether predisposing,
exciting, or occasional which produce
the proximate cause that is "ipse mor-
bus" or the disease itself. - I found this
part of pathology when I first began to



teach ~~this branch of medicine~~,¹⁰

^{it} ~~lecture~~, like a road covered with rubbish.

I shall lay before you ~~the~~ all way as the
fruits of my labors in endeavouring to
remove it. If I have not ^{succeeded in making} ~~made~~ this road
~~pleasant or easily passable~~, you must not
~~pleasant nor passable~~, ^{along,}
think from accompanying me ~~thru~~
it, for you cannot travel it, or you
cannot be either scientific or practical
physicians. —

